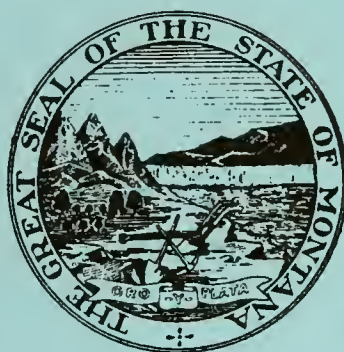


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STATE DOCUMENTS

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ANNUAL REPORT of the DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AFFAIRS



**TO THE
GOVERNOR OF MONTANA
HONORABLE THOMAS L. JUDGE**

**FOR THE
FISCAL YEAR ENDED**

JUNE 30, 1974

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STATE OF MONTANA
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL
HELENA, MONTANA
59601

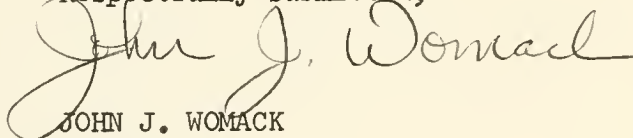
9 October 1974

The Honorable Thomas L. Judge
Governor
State of Montana
Helena, Montana 59601

Dear Governor Judge:

In fulfillment of the duties pertaining to the Office of the Adjutant General, the Annual Report of the Department of Military Affairs is submitted for the period 1 July 1973 through 30 June 1974.

Respectfully submitted,



JOHN J. WOMACK
MG, MT NG
The Adjutant General



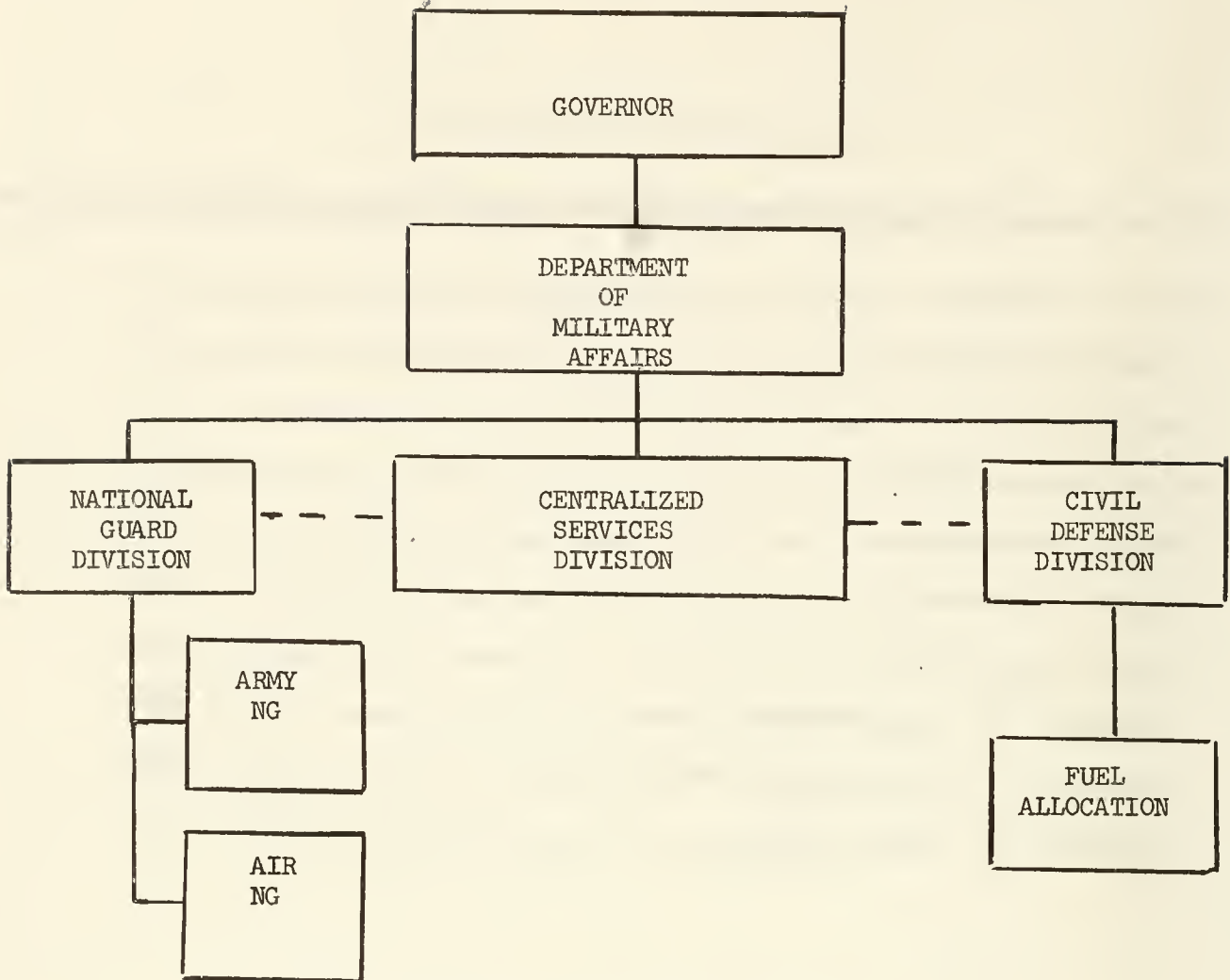
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AGENCY ORGANIZATION



Principal Administrative Officers

Major General John J. Womack	The Adjutant General for Montana
Brigadier General Harry W. Thode	Assistant Adjutant General for Army National Guard
Colonel Francis J. Murphy	Assistant Adjutant General for Air National Guard
Colonel Howard A. McKinney	Chief Of Staff Army National Guard
Colonel Philip W. Strobe	Chief of Staff Air National Guard
LTC Carlyn L. Gilbertson	Administrator Civil Defense State of Montana
CW4 Richard E. Williams	Administrator Centralized Services

Principal Office

State Armory Building
1100 North Main Street
Helena, Montana 59601

LEGAL REFERENCES

GENERALLY

The statutes relating to the regulation and operation of the Montana National Guard, both Army and Air, and the Office of the Adjutant General are contained in Title 77. The Soldiers and Sailors Relief Act and Military Affairs, revised codes of Montana, 1947.

Since the calendar year 1972, the Guard has been under the Department of Military Affairs, by the State Government Reorganization Act, executive order number 1-71, effective June 25, 1971. The operating policies necessary for the administration of the National Guard are contained in the Office of the Adjutant General Regulations. Actions affecting the organization of the units and the announcement of awards are published in the General Orders. Actions which relate to the individuals are announced in special orders.

The 1974 Legislature enacted a recodification of the law relative to military affairs, however the substance was retained relatively unchanged.

Nationally there is an extensive study being conducted to formulate a model act and this department is participating in this work. Receipt of this model act and study will greatly facilitate revision of the Montana codes.

The new Montana Constitution became effective July 1, 1973 and it provides for the establishment of the militia in Article VI, Section 13. Other portions of the new constitution affecting the department are Article II, Section 32 and 33. There does not seem to be any problems or difficulties in following the dictates of the Constitution. However, some consideration should be given to setting forth in the statutes those citizens who are exempted from service in the militia forces, i.e., women and children, disabled and elderly.

Executive order 3-74, Office of the Governor, Feb 1, 1974, ordering the Administrator of the Civil Defense Division of the Department of Military Affairs, to administer the state set-aside provisions and end user allocation programs for middle distillates, motor gasoline, residual fuel oil (except for utility use), and propane in the State of Montana.

Executive order 4-74, Office of the Governor, Feb 15, 1974, ordering the Administrator of the Civil Defense Division of the Department of Military Affairs to develop a comprehensive state plan and practicable program for preparation against disasters and for relief and assistance to affected individuals, businesses, and local government, following such disasters. This project will involve the development of plans and programs distinct from existing wartime emergency plans and programs already in existence.

MAJOR RESPONSIBILITIES

1. To provide military organizations, Army and Air, trained and equipped to function when necessary in the protection of life and property, and in the preservation of peace, order and public safety as directed by competent State authority; and
2. To provide trained and qualified military units, Army and Air, available for Federal Service in time of war or national emergency, or at such other times as the national security may require; and
3. To direct and coordinate the pre-attack planning and post attack operations of all military forces (Army, Navy, Air Force) within the State, to support Civil Defense in providing for survival of people and continuity of government in the event of a nuclear attack on our nation; and
4. To provide a Civil Defense organization and plan for the protection of Montana resources in the event of enemy attack or natural disaster.
5. To administer end use allocation program for middle distillates, motor gasoline, residual fuel oil (except for utility use), and propane in the State of Montana.

MAJOR ACCOMPLISHMENTS

ARMG UNITS EQUIPMENT AND READINESS UPGRADED

The 163d Armored Cavalry Regiment is assigned a higher readiness priority which resulted in the turn in of all old model tanks in exchange for the newer model M-60 and M-551 tanks. Over 3,000 tons of equipment were exchanged. It requires a maximum effort to attain the newly assigned readiness posture.

FIRST F-106 UNIT TO BE COMBAT CAPABLE

The 120th Fighter Interceptor Group, Montana Air National Guard, passed all required inspections to become the first Air Guard F-106 equipped unit to become fully combat capable.

NEW RESPONSIBILITIES FOR CIVIL DEFENSE

A fuel allocation section was established under the supervision of the Civil Defense Administrator. The section processed 1,467 fuel hardship cases which resulted in the allocation of 3,806,614 gallons of petroleum products from November 1973 through July 1974.

ARMG 2ND IN NATION IN RECRUITING

During FY 74 the Montana Army National Guard gained 255 personnel for a total of 2753. This is 108.2% of the authorized strength and places Montana No. 2 from the top in the Nation for percentage of authorized strength.

PROGRAM COST SUMMARY

PROGRAM	FY 1972-73	FY 1973-74	Increase (Decrease)
01 ADMINISTRATION			
Personal Services	\$39,635	\$48,829	\$ 9,194
Operating Expenses	32,294	48,850	16,556
Equipment	<u>1,575</u>	<u>597</u>	<u>(978)</u>
TOTAL	<u>\$73,504</u>	<u>\$98,276</u>	<u>\$24,772</u>
General Fund	<u>\$73,504</u>	<u>\$98,276</u>	<u>\$24,772</u>
TOTAL FUNDING	<u>\$73,504</u>	<u>\$98,276</u>	<u>\$24,772</u>

Increase in personal services was due to partial year salary for Adjutant General, previously otherwise funded. Increase in operating expenses was as a result of increased utility costs and building maintenance.

02 ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

Personal Services	\$91,399	\$104,483	\$13,084
Operating Expenses	195,826	245,168	49,342
Equipment	553	5,521	4,968
Benefits and Claims	<u>0</u>	<u>2,280</u>	<u>2,280</u>
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	<u>\$287,778</u>	<u>\$357,452</u>	<u>\$69,674</u>
General Fund	\$244,838	\$282,914	\$38,076
Federal and Private Revenue	<u>42,940</u>	<u>74,538</u>	<u>31,598</u>
TOTAL FUNDING	<u>\$287,778</u>	<u>\$357,452</u>	<u>\$69,674</u>

Increase in personal services was due to higher wage rates and the addition of additional maintenance personnel. Change in operating expenses was the result of increased utility rates and increased building maintenance. Disability benefit was paid directly from General Fund in 1972-73.

PROGRAM	FY 1972-73	FY 1973-74	Increase (Decrease)
03 AIR NATIONAL GUARD			
Personal Services	\$53,656	\$59,510	\$ 5,854
Operating Expenses	19,741	27,351	7,610
Equipment	<u>0</u>	<u>515</u>	<u>515</u>
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	<u>\$73,397</u>	<u>\$87,376</u>	<u>\$13,979</u>
General Fund	\$40,335	\$44,455	\$ 4,120
Federal & Private Revenue	<u>33,062</u>	<u>42,921</u>	<u>9,859</u>
TOTAL FUNDING	<u>\$73,397</u>	<u>\$87,376</u>	<u>\$13,979</u>

Personal Service increase was due to a cost of living adjustment. Increase in operating expense was due to increased and inflated costs of base maintenance.

04 EMERGENCY SUPPORT

Personal Services	0	\$266,435	\$266,435
Operating Expenses	0	18,571	18,571
Equipment	<u>0</u>	<u>815</u>	<u>815</u>
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$285,821</u>	<u>\$285,821</u>
General Fund	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$285,821</u>	<u>\$285,821</u>
TOTAL FUNDING	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$285,821</u>	<u>\$285,821</u>

Amounts expended resulted from the call to state active duty of National Guardsmen during forest fire emergency in August 1973 and during employee strike at State institutions in March 1974.

PROGRAM	FY 1972-73	FY 1973-74	Increase (Decrease)
01 CIVIL DEFENSE COORDINATION			
Personal Services	\$185,922	\$202,322	\$ 16,400
Operating Expenses	41,243	45,604	4,361
Equipment	960	179	(781)
Federal Grants and Benefits	<u>289,149</u>	<u>886,737</u>	<u>597,588</u>
TOTAL	<u>\$517,274</u>	<u>\$1,134,842</u>	<u>\$617,568</u>
General Fund	\$ 76,126	\$ 85,343	\$ 9,217
Federal and Private Revenue Fund	151,999	162,762	10,763
Federal Grant Clearance Account	<u>289,149</u>	<u>886,737</u>	<u>597,588</u>
TOTAL FUNDING	<u>\$517,274</u>	<u>\$1,134,842</u>	<u>\$617,568</u>

The increase is explained as follows: Increased Defense Civil Preparedness Agency Federal funds received for disbursement to local subdivisions and Federal Disaster Assistance disbursed to disaster area.

02 FUEL ALLOCATION

Personal Services	\$ 0	\$ 25,505	\$ 25,505
Operating Expenses	0	8,177	8,177
Equipment	0	6,036	6,036
Federal Grants and Benefits	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
TOTAL	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 39,718</u>	<u>\$ 39,718</u>
General Fund	\$ 0	\$ 32,941	32,941
Federal and Private Revenue Fund	0	6,777	6,777
Federal Grant Clearance Account	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
TOTAL FUNDING	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 39,718</u>	<u>\$ 39,718</u>

The increase is resulted from seven months operational costs for new Fuel Allocation Program.

PROGRAM ANALYSIS

PROGRAM - ADMINISTRATION

GOALS

Provide efficient and effective administrative support for the Army National Guard, Air National Guard and Civil Defense programs to include general supervision and centralized services.

OBJECTIVES

Maintain accurate and effective fiscal records

Provide effective utilization of resources in the day-to day operation of the Department.

Reduce the volume of military personnel files by microfilming.

Improve mail distribution system.

Improve working conditions in Publications and Reproduction area.

EVALUATION

Audit of fiscal system confirmed that the system was accurate and responsive to the needs of this office and to other state agencies involved.

Supervision and analysis of administrative proceeding with changes as required have resulted in effective utilization of personnel and other resources.

A microfilm camera was borrowed from the Public Employees Retirement System. A shortfall in the procurement and authorization of Federal National Guard Technicians allowed the hire of a temporary employee to microfilm retired personnel records. A jacket filter was obtained from the Workman's Compensation Service to fill the microfilm jackets. Additional records other than personnel records remain to be filmed. Tentative plans to obtain a camera are being formulated at this time.

During the year the mail distribution system was changed by designating individuals in the Military Personnel Division as mail handlers. This resulted in a more responsive system, with less misrouting of incoming mail.

The working conditions in the publications and reproduction area was improved by construction of a new door and addition of a hanging ceiling and improved lighting. Additional work in this area is contemplated as funds and personnel become available.

PROGRAM - ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

GOAL

To provide trained and equipped National Guard units for state emergency duties as directed by the Governor, and supplement the active forces in times of national emergency.

OBJECTIVES

Maintain the strength of the Montana Army National Guard with qualified and motivated personnel.

Procure the equipment and supplies required by the National Guard in the performance of their assigned missions.

Provide for the maintenance of equipment.

Develop and supervise effective training programs that will develop units to the required readiness posture.

EVALUATION

The strength of the Montana Army National Guard increased from 2498 to 2753. During this reporting period Montana advanced from 15th to 2nd in the nation in percentage of authorized strength and from 3rd to 1st in the Sixth Army area.

350 people were sent to Fort Bliss, Texas, for training in the maintenance and operation of the new model tanks. This was accomplished on short notice after being advised of the change in equipment.

The older model M-48 tanks were exchanged for more modern M-60 and M551 tanks. The M-48s were shipped from 17 different Montana localities to Texas and California. The new equipment came from California, Texas and West Virginia to 15 different Montana NG units. This exchange involved the processing loading or unloading of 3910 tons of equipment.

PROGRAM - AIR NATIONAL GUARD

GOAL

To provide an Air National Guard unit at authorized (full) strength, trained and equipped for state emergency duties as directed by the Governor to supplement the active Air Force in case of national emergency.

OBJECTIVES

Maintain authorized strength was qualified and motivated personnel.

Continually improve the status of training during the 12 weekend training assemblies per year and the 15 days annual training. Obtain maximum attendance at Air Force service schools, participation in career development (correspondence) courses and assure the utmost results in on-the-job training.

Continue the Air Defense alert capability on a 24 hour/day basis to support North American Air Defense Command Requirements.

Acquire facilities in order to properly maintain F-106 Delta Dart Aircraft in a satisfactory readiness posture year-round regardless of weather and to provide facilities to more efficiently train personnel and support the overall Group mission.

Maintain a high level of energy conservation consciousness by all personnel.

Carry on all activities with an acute awareness of safety and observance of all rules of a good safety program.

Maintain an effective security function including protection of facilities, equipment, supplies and classified information.

Pursue an aggressive community relations program along with information/education efforts to enlighten local citizenry about the Montana National Guard.

PROGRAM EVALUATION

Notwithstanding the fact that the 120th Fighter Interceptor Group experienced an aircraft accident and the energy crisis impact, the flying program was considered to be highly successful. A special training program for young pilots just graduating from pilot training was instituted, called environmental training. This program was adopted by National Guard Bureau for all Air Guard units. This provides an additional 90 day active duty training period for home station flying training with emphasis on air defense type missions.

The unit successfully passed all required inspections to become completely operational ready in the F-106 aircraft with all weapons designed for delivery by that aircraft. The 120th Fighter Interceptor Group being the first Air Guard F-106 equipped unit to become fully combat capable, is looked to as the leader by other Air Guard units converting into the F-106.

The membership total decreased over the year from 901 to 868 or a loss of 33. This can be attributed mainly to the draft elimination and the difficulty in enlisting young people with no prior service. The loss would have been greater but for a substantial increase in the enlistment of prior-service personnel. The average monthly strength decreased from 911 during FY 73 to 882.8 during FY 74.

Two pilot officers completed pilot training during FY 74. A full squadron of tactical pilots exists at the end of FY 74.

Recruiting efforts were accelerated during the year with a full time recruiter on duty. The number of women the unit increased to 19 at the end of the FY.

Air Technicians employed grew from 372 to 425 due to further increases in requirements for aircraft and support equipment maintenance and full security. The average monthly salary increased from \$728 to \$925 per month due mainly to grade increases, cost of living wage increases and salary increases passed by Congress.

<u>COMPARATIVE DATA ITEMS</u>	<u>FISCAL YEAR</u>		
	FY 72	FY 73	FY 74
Personnel receiving training	917	901	868
Aircraft hours flown	5,587	5,788	5,541
Supply transactions	279,325	308,259	332,848
Personnel actions (Enlistments and discharges)	437	357	296
Unit Training Assembly attendance	98%	97%	97.5%

PROGRAM - CIVIL DEFENSE DIVISION

GOAL

To coordinate all emergency preparedness programs to provide for the survival of the populace of Montana during any type disaster.

OBJECTIVES

Provide a State Emergency Operations Plan, training, direction and control, continuity of government and other services to operate during an emergency.

Disseminate a statewide warning system.

Obtain surplus and excess equipment for emergency services for State and local subdivisions.

Procure and disburse Federal funds for Personnel and Administration expenses, materials, and equipment for emergency preparedness services for State and local subdivisions.

Assist local subdivisions in developing Emergency Operations, communications, warning and EOC plans.

Coordinate all Federal assistance in natural disasters.

Collect, inspect, service and exchange all Civil Defense radiological equipment located in the State.

Provide leadership and the training of emergency service personnel to cope with peacetime radiological incidents.

Provide an all-risk (nuclear and natural disaster) survey and advisory service to locate the best available shelter for each type disaster.

Provide assistance and guidance to local communities in emergency center development.

To collect data and references involving all State and volunteer agencies and local subdivision with disaster responsibilities.

Implement all Federal disaster laws.

Develop a comprehensive disaster preparedness plan for preparation against major disasters.

Provide relief and assistance for individuals, business, institutions, and local government suffering losses resulting from a major disaster.

EVALUATION

Have provided for the survival, relief and protection of Montana's population in the event of a disaster.

Supplied excess and surplus property to all political subdivisions when obtainable to increase their readiness capabilities and resources during an emergency.

Acted as disbursing officer for DCPA in providing Federal Financial Assistance to 54 counties and 2 other State Departments besides the State Civil Defense Agency.

Provided shelter surveys in 23 counties and 4 Air Force Stations; expedient shelter surveys in 5 counties; shelter program records which are current; Community Shelter Plans completed and maintained for all counties; advisory services to architects and building owners; technical support and training to local directors and government officials; and provided one prototype Crisis Relocation Plan out of nine throughout the United States.

Provided radiological training programs which upgraded radiological monitors and reporting systems; collected, inspected and serviced all Civil Defense radiological instruments throughout the state.

Provided Districts 1, 2 and 6 with District Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Two-meter Systems; assisted the Bureau of Communications in completion of a communications study for the entire State of Montana; furnished 60 mobile radios given us by Mountain Bell and distributed them to RACES operators throughout the state; completed warning and communications studies in six counties; and installed three (3) new NAWAS points.

Conducted six county On-Site Assistance Programs.

Continued our support to local subdivisions by training personnel in Civil Defense Management and Radiological Defense Courses; placed Civil Preparedness in all curriculums in the schools in Montana.

Conducted and supported the Governor's Public Official Conferences; Business and Industry Conferences to support On-Site Assistance counties; and arranged advanced level seminars for directors and local officials.

Completed or updated 12 county local operational plans.

Assisted in 10 county emergency medical exercises.

Provided news and information on a day-to-day basis during emergency periods to the state populace.

ARMY NATIONAL GUARD



HISTORY AND TRADITION ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

The United States is built on a Federal system of government—a system that draws its strength from a free, self-reliant people, and from communities and States that solve their own problems to the extent of their resources. The Army National Guard is a product of that tradition.

The Army National Guard came into being with the first American communities. What is today the 182nd Infantry Battalion, Massachusetts Army National Guard was organized on October 7, 1636, as a Militia unit of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. The bands of "Minutemen" who fought at Lexington and Concord were part of this early organized militia—later named "National Guard" in honor of the Marquis de Lafayette and his Garde Nationale of the French Revolution.

In this manner, the Army National Guard grew from a community defense force into a State, National and even an international defense force through the Colonial Wars, the Revolution, the Wars of 1812, the Indian Wars of the 19th Century, World Wars I and II, Korea and Vietnam. Army National Guardsmen formed a major portion of the Union and Confederate regiments that fought the Civil War. From the Siege of Louisbourg in 1745 to the Vietnam buildup, large numbers of Army National Guard units have served in combat and in peace-keeping missions throughout the world.

One of the distinguishing marks of the Army National Guard throughout this long history is that it always has been composed of volunteers—men who have held the security of their nation as a priority in their lives. In fact, there were times and places—many of them—in which Army National Guard units had no other financial or moral support than that of their own members and of other patriotic private citizens.

Today, no less than in 1636, the Army National Guard remains a vital requirement for the Nation.



The Army Guard belongs.

APPENDIX "A"

ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATION

ALLOCATION:

		Authorized		Actual 30 Jun 74	
		OFF&WO	EM	OFF&WO	EM
State Hq & Hq Det	Helena	44	36	44	53
Hq, 163d Armd Cav					
Hq & Hq Troop (-)	Bozeman	46	147	45	155
Det 1/HHT	Helena	3	39	2	35
Troop N (Air)(-)	Helena	36	87	35	90
Det 1/Trp N (Air)	Deer Lodge	11	49	11	60
Hq, 1/163d Armd Cav					
Hq & Hq Troop (-)	Billings	26	133	25	150
Det 1/HHT	Harlowton	2	58	2	67
Troop A (-)	Glendive	3	75	3	80
Det 1 Trp A	Sidney	2	69	2	65
Troop B (-)	Lewistown	3	75	3	94
Det 1/Trp B	Livingston	2	69	2	72
Troop C (-)	Glasgow	3	75	3	85
Det 1/Trp C	Malta	2	69	2	78
Company D	Miles City	5	94	5	89
How Btry (-)	Plentywood	5	48	4	56
Det 1/How Btry	Culbertson	2	65	2	83
Hq, 2/163d Armd Cav					
Hq & Hq Troop (-)	Kalispell	26	133	25	163
Det 1/HHT	Whitefish	2	58	2	71
Troop E (-)	Chinook	3	75	3	76
Det 1/Trp E	Havre	2	69	2	74
Troop F (-)	Butte	3	75	3	77
Det 1/Trp F	Dillon	2	69	2	70
Troop G (-)	Missoula	3	75	3	75
Det 1/Trp G	Hamilton	2	69	2	73
Company H	Anaconda	5	94	5	85
How Btry	Missoula	<u>7</u>	<u>113</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>134</u>
Total 163d Armd Cav		206	1982	244	2210
HHD 6th SF Bn 19th SF Gp	Missoula	9	18	5	34
Co "C"(-) 5th SF Bn 19th SF Gp	Missoula	11	60	14	58
Det 1/Co "C"	Kalispell	<u>5</u>	<u>31</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>19</u>
Total Special Forces		25	109	30	111
3669th Hvy Eq Maint Co (GS)	Helena	16	118	15	128
103d PI Det (Fld) (Svc)	Helena	<u>4</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>11</u>
TOTAL ARMY NATIONAL GUARD		295	2254	293	2460

MILITARY PERSONNEL:

Changes to the Enlisted Personnel Management System implemented during the past year required a qualitative Retention Board to review the records of 120 enlisted men with 19 or more years of qualifying service. The objective of this program is to insure retention of only the best qualified personnel and to provide career incentive by advancement to higher grades during an enlisted mans peak years. Also implemented were annual Enlisted Efficiency Reports (EER) prepared for all enlisted members in pay grades E-6 through E-9. The EER is designed to provide The Adjutant General with job performance evaluation, career management and a source of information for promotion purposes.

Enlisted promotion boards were appointed to consider the qualifications and recommend individuals for promotion to Grades E-5 through E-9. This program standardizes promotion policies and insures the best qualified are selected. Consideration for promotion is based on leadership, academic achievement, length of service, time in grade and the enlisted evaluation report.

The enlisted and officer reporting systems have been expanded to include information required by the Joint Uniform Military Pay System (JUMPS) which will be implemented in May 1975. Initially, JUMPS will provide an automatic monthly pay system for Inactive Duty Training for officer and enlisted personnel of the Army National Guard. A qualitative assurance program has been formulated to insure a greater degree of accuracy in the officer and enlisted reporting which is demanded by JUMPS. An additional military personnel technician is scheduled to be hired after 1 Jul 74 to monitor the reporting systems and conduct quality assurance audits to insure accuracy of the data recorded.

RECRUITING AND RETENTION:

The Montana Army National Guard began the fiscal year with a Strength of 2498 or 51 short of the authorized 2549. During the period 1 July 1973 through January of 1974, Strength continued to be near the 100% mark. During February 1974 an intensive recruiting drive was conducted which resulted in over 200 new enlistments into the Montana Army National Guard. Most new enlistments were either prior Servicemen or former Guardsmen. Non prior service enlistments are very few because of the lack of benefits and incentives that are available to Guardsmen compared to those of the Active services. The Montana Army National Guard ended the FY with a Strength of 2753 or 204 men over strength.

Recruiting within the Montana Army National Guard is accomplished by trained part time recruiters within each unit. Recruiting is performed during Armory Training Assemblies and on an Active Duty (FTED) basis, which averages about four days per month for each recruiter. If Federal funds are available in FY 75, it is planned to place three enlisted men on duty as full time recruiters to assist in the overall recruiting program.

Recruiting of women into units of the Montana Army National Guard is limited due to the small number of positions that may be occupied by them. As of 30 June nine women were assigned. It is anticipated this figure will double during FY 75.

Retention of trained personnel continues to be a major problem to the Montana Army National Guard. Our overall retention rate averages 55%, but the retention rate for first term enlistees is only 23%. The same problem exists in retention as in recruiting, the lack of incentives and benefits compared to the Active services.

Maintenance of unit strength will continue to be one of the major goals of the Montana Army National Guard.

ENLISTED EVALUATION SYSTEM:

Enlisted men and women in the Montana Army National Guard are tested in their Military Occupational Specialty (MOS) during one of four quarters within a given four year period. Individuals must be tested when promoted to pay grade E-4 with 12 to 24 months of service. Those who have changed MOS's or have not been tested for a period of four years, must be tested to verify their MOS. Retesting is required for personnel failing to verify their MOS in the preceeding year. Evaluation scores show proficiencies and deficiencies of Guardsmen and Guardswomen tested.

Scores of 40 to 69 on a prorated scale fail to verify the MOS skill. Scores of 70 to 160 indicate that the tested individual verified, or passed, the Enlisted Evaluation Test. Personnel with scores of 110 to 160 qualify for promotion to the next higher pay grade and consists of the upper third of all scores received Army wide. State scores are compared to like scores within the active army and state militia.

28.1% of all the enlisted personnel in Montana were tested during FY 74. Those verifying their MOS in FY 74, that is, receiving an evaluation score of 70 or above, numbered 76.9%. In comparison, FY 73 found 84.6% verifying their MOS and 89.4% for FY 72 MOS tests.

Respectively, 17.7% attained scores of 110 or higher in FY 74, 37.8% in FY 73 and 60.6% in FY 72. The reasons for the decrease in promotional qualifications are twofold. The increase of prior service personnel entering the Guard, who normally have not been school trained in their present job, therefore, require intensive on-the-job training or school training either by active duty schools or by correspondence courses. Secondly, tests refer to highly technical material and equipment, occasionally, not yet accessable to these individuals for hands on training and day to day usage. However, due to new priorities, this equipment may be in the soldiers hands in the near future, if not at the present time. This will greatly enhance training, thereby causing an uprise in promotional qualified individuals during the next Fiscal Year.

MOS TEST RESULTS

<u>TEST QUARTER</u>	<u>TESTED</u>	<u>PASSED</u>	<u>PROMOTIONALLY QUALIFIED</u>
August 1973	185	131	22
November 1973	163	125	36
February 1974	175	147	40
May 1974	<u>82</u>	<u>62</u>	<u>9</u>
TOTALS	605	465	107

TECHNICIAN PROGRAM:

Historically, National Guard technicians have been recognized as the catalyst in the peace time National Guard organization; this has resulted in highly trained and motivated military units upon mobilization. These technicians are civil service employees supported wholly by federal funds utilized to assist and support the Adjutant General and commanders in discharging their administrative, logistical, training, and readiness management responsibilities.

Technician positions are authorized by Section 709, Title 32, United States Code. The number and types authorized are governed by troop and equipment allocations and their related missions. Technician positions are filled on the basis of merit and qualifications. Discrimination because of race, color, religion, national origin, age, sex, marital status, or lawful political or group affiliation is prohibited. A condition of employment for most technicians is membership in the National Guard.

This past fiscal year has again reflected increases in total technician authorizations. These increases were justified on the basis of upgrading of mission priorities and the continued receipt of new equipment to support these priorities. This action is promulgated by Department of Defense policy to place greater emphasis on the National Guard as the primary source of augmentation for active forces in any future emergency requiring a rapid and substantial expansion of the Armed Forces. As of 30 June 1974 the Army National Guard was authorized 298 technician positions and fund supported to employ 256 personnel of those authorized. The Air National Guard was authorized 461 technician positions and fund supported to employ 399 personnel of those authorized.

Upon implementation of EXECUTIVE ORDER 11491 as amended - Labor-Management Relations in the Federal Service - each technician has the right, freely and without fear of penalty or reprisal, to form, join and assist a labor organization or to refrain from any such activity, and each technician shall be protected in the exercise of this right. The head of each agency shall take the action required to assure that technician employees are appraised of their rights and that no interference, restraint, coercion, or discrimination is practiced within the agency to encourage or discourage membership in a labor organization. Hence, the Adjutant General and the technician employees

are bound by a Labor-Management contract with the Association of Civilian Technician Incorporated (ACT), which has exclusive representation rights for all Montana National Guard technicians. The Air National Guard technicians are represented by Chapter #7 of ACT while the Army National Guard technicians are represented by Chapter #57 of ACT. A generally good climate in labor-management relations has been developed throughout the State. An open door policy on the part of top management has contributed to technician employee satisfaction.

Technician positions are authorized at the unit level for administrative/supply personnel; at the battalion, squadron and/or higher headquarters as command administrative and training assistants; at all maintenance facilities based on numbers and types of equipment to be maintained; at the United States Property and Fiscal Office to assist in the fiscal accounting of all federal funds and in maintaining the accountability of all federal property furnished the National Guard; at the Army Aviation Support Facility based on numbers of aircraft and aviators assigned; at the Air National Guard based on weapons systems and supporting functions. Technician positions are also provided in the areas of recruiting and retention, construction and facilities, safety, security, military support to civil authorities and in the operation of the office of the Adjutant General.

Technicians are beginning to receive recognition for superior work performance. Considerable command and supervisory emphasis has been focused on an Incentive Award Program which is designed to achieve greater efficiency and economy in the departments over-all operation thru this recognition.

AWARDS:

Awards are presented each year to units and individuals for attaining outstanding achievements. They are named for and in honor of persons and organizations who have been associated with active military and National Guard programs at state and federal level. Presentations are made at appropriate ceremonies during Unit Training Assemblies, Annual Training and the Montana Military Academy graduation exercises.

UNIT AWARDS:

The Eisenhower Trophy - Presented annually to the most outstanding Army National Guard Unit in each state. It is a revolving trophy. A replica is retained by winning unit.

1973 - Troop F, 2D Squadron, 163D Armored Cavalry - Butte & Dillon

The Superior Unit Award Certificate - A certificate awarded annually by Chief, National Guard Bureau to unit(S) of the Army National Guard for attaining the highest standards in the areas of personnel, training, annual general inspections and maintenance during the training year.

1973 - Troop E, 2D Squadron, 163D Armored Cavalry - Chinook & Havre
Troop F, 2D Squadron, 163D Armored Cavalry - Butte & Dillon

The Disabled American Veterans Cup - Presented annually for achieving an average assigned strength of 95% or higher of authorized strength throughout the year. For maintaining an average of 95% or higher attendance at unit training assemblies. Attaining an attendance of 95% or higher of assigned strength at Annual Training. Attaining 95% or higher of assigned strength MOS qualification at the end of the training year, attaining the training year objective, attaining a satisfactory rating in all areas of the annual general inspection and maintaining an effective unit maintenance program. This is a revolving cup awarded by the Montana Chapter of the Disabled American Veterans Organization.

1973 - Troop E, 2D Squadron, 163D Armored Cavalry - Chinook & Havre

Efficiency in Maintenance Award Certificate - A certificate awarded annually by the Chief, National Guard Bureau to an Army National Guard company sized unit in each state that achieves the highest degree of efficiency in maintenance management and maintenance of material and equipment.

1973 - Hq & Hq Troop, 163D Armored Cavalry - Bozeman & Helena

Armor Leadership Award - A plaque awarded annually by Commanding General United States Forces Command to outstanding Tank Companies and Armored Cavalry Troops of Armored Cavalry Regiments.

1973 - Troop A, 1ST Squadron, 163D Armored Cavalry - Glendive & Sidney

S. H. Mitchell Trophy - Awarded annually to an Army National Guard unit attaining the highest standards in the area of recruiting and retention. This is a revolving trophy donated by and in honor of the late Major General Spencer H. Mitchell, Adjutant General of State of Montana (1942-1962).

1973 - Hq & Hq Troop, 2D Squadron, 163D Armored Cavalry - Kalispell & Whitefish

NATIONAL GUARD MARKSMANSHIP AWARDS: (NATIONAL)

STATE WINNING TEAM (RIFLE)

3669th HEM Co (G/S) 1695
Helena, MT

SFC Leonard VanDiest	374
SP5 Timothy Clark	359
SSG Gary Heidle	336
PFC Stephen Warn	316
SP5 George Warn	310

STATE WINNER (INDIVIDUAL RIFLE)

SFC Dale Fosjord	387
HQT (-) 1/163d AC	
Billings, MT	

STATE WINNING TEAM (PISTOL)

Trp A (-) 1/163d AC
Glendive, MT

887

SSG James Hodous	226
2LT Douglas Johnson	211
SGT Robert Hodous	193
SP5 Ross Major	136
SP5 Vernon Hoffman	121

STATE WINNER (INDIVIDUAL PISTOL)

SFC Dale Fosjord	231
HHT (-) 1/163d AC	
Billings, MT	

STATE HI-POWER

BUTTE REGIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP:

TEAM WINNER

SFC Dale Fosjord	481-9X
SSG David Mattice	464-6X
MSG Joseph Sankovic	449-6A
SFC Lester Johnson	<u>454-8X</u>

TOTAL	1848-29X
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INDIVIDUAL AWARDS:

There are a number of individual awards that are normally awarded to Montana Military Academy Graduates, however, graduation was conducted during Fiscal Year 73 and again in Fiscal Year 75 and none during fiscal year 74, hence, none to report for this period.

Montana National Guard Distinguished Service Medal - This medal is awarded to an individual who distinguishes himself by performance of outstanding meritorious service or meritorious achievement to the Montana National Guard, or, to any Montana National Guard member who distinguishes himself by an act of heroism or bravery at the risk of life above and beyond the call of duty. The medal is awarded by the Governor of the State of Montana or his designated representative upon favorable recommendation by a Board of Review. During fiscal year 1974 the following officers and enlisted members were awarded the Montana National Guard Distinguished Service Medal:

Col Kenneth B. Card - Hq & Hq Troop 163D Armored Cavalry, Bozeman
 CW4 Elmer O. Olson - Hq & Hq Troop 163D Armored Cavalry, Bozeman
 LTC James G. Towle - USARR VIII, Denver, CO., Army Advisor to 163D AC, Bozeman
 SGM Donald L. Smith - USARR VIII, Denver, CO., SR Enlisted Advisor to 163D AC, Bozeman

Montana National Guard Air Medal - This medal is awarded to an individual servign in any capacity as a member of the Montana National Guard who distinguishes himself by meritorious service or meritorious achievement while participating in aerial flight. The medal is awarded by the Adjutant General of the State of Montana upon favorable recommendation by a Board of Review. During fiscal year 1974 the following officer was awarded the Montana National Guard Air Medal.

MAJ David M. Nathe - Hq & Hq Troop 2D Squadron, 163D Armored Cavalry - Kalispell

Montana National Guard Commendation Medal - This medal is awarded to an individual who distinguishes himself by meritorious service or meritorious achievement rendered specifically on behalf of the Montana National Guard, or, any individual serving in the capacity as a member of the Montana National Guard, who distinguished himself by meritorious achievement involving an act of heroism or bravery. The medal is awarded by the Adjutant General of the State of Montana upon favorable recommendation by a Board of Review. During fiscal year 1974 the following officers and enlisted members were awarded the Montana National Guard Commendation Medal:

COL Emmett J. Whalen - 120th Fighter Interceptor Group, MT ANG, Great Falls
TSGT Richard D. Goff - 120th Fighter Interceptor Group, MT ANG, Great Falls
SSG Terry K. Corson - Troop B 1ST Squadron, 163D Armd Cav, MT ARNG, Lewistown
SP5 James M. Funk - 258th MP Brigade, AZ ARNG, Phoenix, Arizong

OPERATIONS AND TRAINING

GENERAL:

The primary mission of the Montana Army National Guard is training. The training objectives are directed by Department of the Army, Forces Command and Sixth US Army. These are further defined and implemented by the Office of the Adjutant General, Montana Military Department. The overall mission is twofold, namely, the Federal Mission to support national defense plans, and the State of Montana Mission to provide military support to civil authorities in the event of any disaster. The latter mission includes those tasks assigned within the state by the Governor of Montana.

TRAINING CONCEPT:

The Montana Army National Guard Training concept is designed toward decentralization of training with responsibility for management and execution placed in the hands of the unit commander and his subordinates; to challenge the soldier to demonstrate his ability against high standards; to measure training by the use of imaginative, challenging exercises and projects which will involve the individual soldier in the planning and execution; to include "Adventure" projects which place the soldier in a relatively unstructured environment and require him to employ his own initiative to accomplish a given task.

ARMORY TRAINING:

All units are required to schedule 48 training assemblies of not less than four hours duration. These are generally scheduled as multiple assemblies during which at least sixteen hours of training are available on a weekend. Occasionally, single assemblies are used for inspection, Armed Forces Day activities, participation in patriotic or community activities, and for testing alert and mobilization plans. Additional Training assemblies are authorized for staff training, unit training preparation, Junior leadership training, airborne qualification training and pilot proficiency training. These assemblies are in addition to the required 48 assemblies.

WEEKEND TRAINING SITE:

A weekend training site was developed at Fort Harrison during 1972 and in 1973 the Limestone Hills area, west of Townsend, was added as a maneuver and live firing range. The purpose of the weekend training site is to allow unit commanders the opportunity to conduct unit size maneuver training and to fire individual weapons, crew served weapons, machine guns and tank sub-caliber tables and a very limited maneuver area. The Townsend Range is used to conduct unit size maneuvers and firing for the Air Cavalry Troop, the Howitzer Batteries and the Mortar Squads. The training site has been expanded to accommodate two company size units during one weekend. Units move to

the site on Friday, using organic and/or commercial transportation, train all day Saturday and Sunday morning and return to home stations Sunday afternoon. This type of training has become an absolute necessity in order for the units to reach and maintain their premobilization objective of being qualified through the Basic Unit phase of the Army Training Program.

ANNUAL TRAINING:

Units of the Montana Army National Guard trained at various times and places to complete their fifteen day annual training requirement. The State Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment conducts Annual Training under the year around plan, enabling the Detachment personnel to attend the training at a time and place that can best support the units. The majority of the Detachment was employed in support role at the Gowen Field, Idaho Training Site during the last two weeks in June. Ten members attended the Civil Defense College at Battle Creek, Michigan in March and April 1974. The Military Support to Civil Authorities section attended this training and also wrote and conducted exercises in support of state and county emergency operation centers. The Selective Service Section conducted their Annual Training in Montana in support of the Selective Service Board. The OCS Section operated the Montana OCS/NCO Academy at Fort Harrison, Montana in July.

The 163d Armored Cavalry Regiment exchanged their old model M48A1 tanks for newer model M60 tanks and M551 Armored Reconnaissance Airborne Assault Vehicle (ARAAV). This exchange has placed them a step up on the Department of Army Master Priority List which means that they have a higher priority than before for receipt of equipment, supplies and training funds. For Annual Training 1974, the Regiment sent approximately 350 tankers and M551 crewmen to train with the 3d Armored Cavalry Regiment (an Active Army Regiment) at Fort Bliss, Texas. This training was rated as excellent by all of the personnel who attended. The 3d Armored Cavalry Regiment gave high praise to the professionalism, enthusiasm and energetic participation of the Montana Guardsmen. The remainder of the 163d Armored Cavalry Regiment held their Annual Training period at Gowen Field, Idaho in June. They participated in crew, section and squad firing exercises, platoon and unit tactical maneuvers and a Field Training Exercise that tested the proficiency of the Regimental and Squadron Staffs as well as the capability and quality of the unit command groups.

The 3669th Heavy Equipment Maintenance Company attended Annual Training at Gowen Field, Idaho in May 1974. While there, they operated in their general support role and assisted the Idaho maintenance personnel in preparing the equipment in the Idaho Annual Training Equipment Pool for issue to and use by the 163d Armored Cavalry Regiment. This type training is considered essential in maintaining their proficiency as a general support Heavy Equipment Maintenance Company.

The 103d Public Information Detachment operated in a public information support role for the 163d Armored Cavalry Regiment during their Annual Training period in June 1974.

Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 6th Special Forces Battalion, 19th Special Forces Group and Company C, 5th Special Forces Battalion, 19th Special Forces Group conducted their Annual Training at Camp Williams, Utah, under the supervision and guidance of the 19th Special Forces Group. Their training consisted of airborne operations and unconventional warfare tactics.

ARMY SERVICE SCHOOLS:

During FY 1974, three hundred twenty three officers, warrant officers and enlisted men of the Montana Army National Guard attended service schools for branch, MOS, or other speciality training using Federal Funds in the amount of \$398,006.00.

	<u>Army Service Schools</u>	<u>Army Area Schools</u>	<u>Local Army Area Schools</u>
OFFICERS AND WARRANT OFFICERS	61	30	147
ENLISTED MEN/WOMEN	31	47	7

Twenty four pilots received instrument qualification training at the AASF, Helena, Montana during January through June 1974. This was conducted as a local army area school with instruction provided by qualified Montana instructor pilots. Sufficient spaces were not available at the Army Aviation School at Fort Rucker, Alabama to conduct this training.

An aviation safety conference was conducted in Helena, Montana on 23 and 24 March 1974 for all Montana Army National Guard pilots and key staff personnel from units throughout the state. The purpose of this conference was to indoctrinate pilots and staff personnel in all factors concerning aviation safety.

Two officers completed the eight week Reserve Component Command and General Staff College Course at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and three others attended phases of the Resident/Nonresident C&GSC Course at Reno, Nevada. Nine officers completed the forty-three week Regular Armor Officer Advance Course. Eleven officers completed Officers Basic Course.

Sixteen officers attend phases of the Resident/Nonresident Branch Officer Advance Course at various service schools.

It is anticipated that with the increasing educational requirements imposed on National Guard personnel effective 1 July 1972 that more individuals will be attending the various service schools during the coming fiscal year. Recruiting and Retention school is planned for early FY 75 in order to replace recruiters who have completed their obligations and to train new recruiters to increase the recruiter force.

MONTANA MILITARY ACADEMY

The Montana Military Academy located at Fort Harrison, Helena, Montana consists of an Officer Candidate School and a Non-commissioned Officer's School. The Purpose of the Officer Candidate School is to provide an opportunity for warrant officers and enlisted members of the reserve components to further their military knowledge and leadership abilities to the level required of the Office of a 2nd Lieutenant. The State OCS is the primary source of officers for units of the Montana National Guard. Since its inception there have been 461 candidates enrolled in the program, 299 have graduated with 16 candidates currently pursuing the course in OCS Class 18. Many graduates have gone on active duty.

The Academy has been twice awarded the National Award for Academic Excellence which is awarded to that State OCS School which receives the highest academic average of the 50 State OCS Programs currently in operation. Montana has always placed in the top ten of the nation since the award was initiated.

The Non-commissioned Officer Academy is designed to provide an opportunity for junior enlisted members of the Montana Army National Guard to attend a course of instruction that will better prepare them for promotion to the Non-commissioned Officer Ranks of the Army Guard. As of the end of FY 74 there has been 202 men graduated from the NCO Academy with 32 currently enrolled for the FY 75 class.

ARMY AVIATION:

During FY 74 the Montana Army National Guard aviation program peaked in all areas to include equipment, personnel and facilities. The Army National Guard aviation program is now a well rounded, fully operational activity in all phases, to include flying, maintenance, safety and medical support.

Aircraft deliveries slowed considerably from previous years, however, a substantial number of ferry flights were accomplished to put assigned aircraft into ongoing maintenance programs. These flights were principally to ARADMAC at Corpus Christi, Texas. During FY 74, MTARNG flight crews performed 20 ferry missions without incident.

The aircraft inventory is now stable. All authorized rotary wing aircraft have been delivered and are on hand with the exception of two (2) UH-1H aircraft. One (1) is in the rebuild program at ARADMAC in Corpus Christi, Texas and will be replaced. The second UH-1H was destroyed in a post accident fire and no replacement is programmed for the immediate future. Although the inventory is stable, MTARNG air crews will be involved in a number of ferry flights during FY 75, putting aircraft into various maintenance programs and exchanging for newer and more modern aircraft.

During the fiscal year the MTARNG aviation program has experienced a moderate amount of personnel turnover, both in aviators and enlisted men. However, a sufficient number of personnel were on a waiting list, allowing us to

maintain our strength in personnel and in fact, show a slight gain in aviators and a substantial gain in enlisted crewmen. The Viet Nam veterans number 44 aviators and 16 enlisted men on flying status.

The military education program for aviation personnel (aviators and enlisted men) was well utilized. This included courses at regular Army installations, as well as courses of instruction conducted locally, primarily instrument qualification and transition training. Approximately 44 officers/warrant officers and 12 enlisted men attended courses of instruction during FY 74. The local instrument qualification program was possible due to two (2) technicians successfully completing the Rotary Wing (RW) Instrument Examiner Course, giving the MTARNG the capability to issue and maintain RW Standard Instrument ratings. One doctor completed the Aerospace Medicine Refresher course and has been designated as a Flight Surgeon, the first doctor to achieve this designation in the MTARNG. Once proper medical equipment is received, flight physicals for all classes will be accomplished within the MTARNG rather than depending upon the Montana Air National Guard or Malmstrom Air Force Base.

The following data illustrates the MTARNG aviation activities during FY 74:

	<u>FLYING STATUS</u>	
	30 June 1973	30 June 1974
Aviators	80	81
Non-aviators	31	48

	<u>AIRCRAFT</u>	
	30 June 1973	30 June 1974
UH-1	26	29
OH-58	12	16
TOTAL	38	45

<u>FLYING HOURS</u>	
1 Jul 72 - 30 Jun 73	1 Jul 73 - 30 Jun 74
6,358	5,835

The FY 74 flying hour program was underflown by approximately 300 hours. This was due in large part to the grounding of all military aircraft for approximately 20 days due to the fuel shortage.

The aviation safety record, alluded to in previous reports, was broken when two (2) major accidents were suffered early (July and August) in the fiscal year. Both aircraft were destroyed and in one a fatality resulted. No other accidents occurred during the remainder of the fiscal year. One aviator, CW2 James H. Haynes, received the first Broken Wing Award presented to a MTARNG aviator. CW2 Haynes was pilot on a UH-1H helicopter which experienced a flameout in flight. However, CW2 Haynes executed a successful autorotation and landed the aircraft without damage to the aircraft or property and without injury to personnel, thus earning this coveted award.

As opposed to last fiscal year, equipment and personnel remained relatively stable, but the technician force experienced a 47% gain, primarily in the aircraft maintenance area.

	<u>TECHNICIANS</u>	
	30 June 1973	30 June 1974
Operations	9	10
Maintenance	29	47

In August 1973, the Army Aviation Support Facility and Troop N (Air) 163d Armored Cavalry occupied the new facilities and armory respectively, at the City-County Airport. The new facility provides more work area and better conditions, although overall, the space is still less than required. Additional expansion will be requested in the future.

MILITARY SUPPORT TO CIVIL AUTHORITY

GENERAL:

The Adjutant General is responsible for planning and coordinating Military support to civil authorities in the event of nuclear attacks, civil disturbances or natural disasters. This planning, coordination and training is provided by the Military Support to Civil Authorities Section.

MISSION:

To provide long range planning, continuous review, study, coordination and to develop recommendation concerning all contingency plans. Inherent intelligence functions are performed by this section. All requests for military support by civil authorities is coordinated by this section.

ORGANIZATION:

The Military Support to Civil Authorities Section consists of three full time technicians who have the responsibility to plan, write and conduct exercises for emergency operations to prepare selected Montana citizens, both civilian and military, for leadership positions during a nuclear attack, on the United States, for civil disturbances and natural disasters. During training periods this section is augmented by five officers and three enlisted men from the National Guard. Liaison officers from the USAFR and USNR also train with this section.

EXISTING PLANS:

Operation Plan #1: Military Support to Civil Defense

Operation Plan #2: Civil Disturbance Control

Operation Plan #3: Military Support to Civil Authorities (Natural Disaster)

Administrative/Logistic Plan #1

SOP for Emergency Fire Duty

OPERATIONAL FUNCTIONS:

This section is responsible for periodic liaison with Sixth U. S. Army, National Guard Bureau, Civil Defense Division, Civil Law Enforcement Agencies and Department of Health and Environmental Sciences. Coordination is affected with State and Federal Agencies in fire suppression activities. An emergency radio net is tested interstate and intrastate. This section also

conducts continuous review of plans to insure immediate support can be provided to Civil Authorities. Emphasis is place on continued ability to immediately respond to valid requests for assistance in an emergency.

MAJOR ACTIVITIES:

Coordinated fire suppression assistance to Montana Division of Forestry, U S Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management and National Park Service. This period of fire suppression assistance began on 1 July and ended on 31 Aug 73. At the peak, we had 401 guardsmen on state active duty supporting the Montana Division of Forestry and 100 guardsmen volunteers supporting the U S Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management. The period of state active duty was 16 Aug - 31 Aug 73 for all except two people who continued longer to assist in the administrative details of completing paper work of paying personnel and furnishing withholding statements to those who worked.

The emergency radio net continued in normal operation with three more stations being installed. The new installations are at Fort Missoula, Chinook, and Culbertson. The radios are tested monthly interstate and daily intrastate.

Conferred with State and Federal Agencies in updating plans for providing support in fire suppression.

Participated in training sessions conducted for the Civil Defense Division.

Planned, developed and conducted a natural disaster exercise for the State Hq & Hq Detachment Staff.

Planned and prepared a natural disaster exercise for the Civil Defense Division to be conducted on 22 Nov 74.

Attended Career Development Courses at the Defense Civil Preparedness College in Battle Creek, Michigan.

Performed as action office when 800 National Guardsmen were called to State Active Duty to provide assistance to state institutions during the employee strike 18 -21 Mar 74 at Boulder, Warm Springs and Galen.

Participated in the Governors County Commissioners meeting held in Helena.

Conducted inspections of Intrusion Detection Systems and physical security at selected locations.

Coordinated Military support to law enforcement agencies who requested assistance in extracting injured personnel from areas inaccessible to surface transportation.

Coordinated helicopter and fixed wing aircraft support to the Governors office when Governor Judge conducted meetings in numerous communities.

INSTALLATION AND LOGISTICS

INSTALLATIONS:

Units of the Montana Army National Guard occupy armory and maintenance type facilities at Chinook, Malta, Glasgow, Plentywood, Culbertson, Sidney, Glendive, Miles City, Billings, Lewistown, Bozeman, Butte, Anaconda, Dillon, Hamilton, Kalispell, Whitefish, Fort Missoula and Fort Harrison, with the Headquarters in Helena.

Support facilities, or maintenance on storage, and supply facilities, are located geographically throughout the State of Montana. Organizational Maintenance Shops are located at Missoula, Kalispell, Belgrade, Culbertson, Helena, Billings, and Chinook. A Combined Support Maintenance Shop, Army Aviation Support Facility, United States Property and Fiscal Office, and weekend training facilities, are all located in or near Helena. The cost for initial construction, as well as major capital improvements for these support facilities, are funded 100% Federal funds.

Although State Armory facilities are funded primarily with Federal funds, title of ownership is with the State of Montana. Requirements for the construction of National Guard facilities have been alleviated to a great extent, although there are still several units of the Montana Army National Guard in need of adequate training facilities. These locations in order of priority include: Missoula, Culbertson, Harlowton, Havre, and Livingston. The State of Montana has been given tentative approval by the National Guard Bureau, for the construction of a National Guard armory in Missoula. It is anticipated that planning for this fiscal year 1976 project will begin this winter, dependent on the availability of the state share (25%) of planning and construction funds. The Missoula armory will house three National Guard units stationed at Fort Missoula, and replace deteriorated World War II warehouse type buildings.

During the past fiscal year the Army Aviation Support Facility located at the Helena City-County Airport, was completed and accepted. The total cost of the complex was \$750,000.00, which was funded 90% by the Federal government. This facility provides maintenance and storage facilities for the Montana Army National Guard rotary aircraft as well as providing armory facilities for Troop N(Air)163d Armored Cavalry.

Presently, the Department of Military Affairs is rehabilitating and modifying structures, as well as up-dating ranges and other training areas at Fort William H. Harrison, to provide more adequate facilities for units of the Montana Army National Guard. Units throughout the State of Montana use the Fort for advanced weekend training that they could not otherwise accomplish at their home station due to the lack of heavy caliber ranges and maneuver areas.

Maintenance of facilities is a continuing problem area, particularly roof maintenance and painting, in order to maintain them within an acceptable state of repair and appearance as military buildings.

Montana Army National Guard facilities represent a state and federal inventory approximating fifteen million dollars in land and buildings throughout the State. Of the amount, the State of Montana has sole ownership of real estate totaling approximately twelve million dollars, to include armories, maintenance buildings, and land.

Upon accepting title to these facilities, the State of Montana incurs the responsibility to see that they are properly maintained and that the security is adequate. During the past twenty five years, the State has spent less than one-half of one percent of total building inventory for building maintenance and capital improvements, a minimum amount to program in attempting to maintain these buildings. The advancing age of some of these facilities makes costly repairs and maintenance inevitable.

There are several minor capital improvement projects that are yet necessary at a number of armories before they can qualify as complete facilities. In order of priority these include, other than maintenance, concrete and asphalt pavement, several armory additions (Storage and supply) and landscaping.

LOGISTICS:

Supplies and Equipment. The responsibility to furnish the individual Guardsman and units of the Montana National Guard with clothing, equipment, supplies, arms, ammunition, food and transportation, rests with the Federal government. It is provided in accordance with published Army Tables of Organization and Equipment. Many items are issued on a non-reimbursable basis while others, even though procured through Department of Defense supply channels, must be paid for upon receipt with those Federal funds allotted annually to the State of Montana.

Adequate funds were not allotted to the State to enable the procurement of all necessary equipment required for training, only the minimum essential requirements could be satisfied during the past year. \$230,633 (1,944 items) in unsatisfied demands existed at the close of the fiscal year. Over 56,000 unit supply transactions were processed through the United States Property and Fiscal warehouse during the last fiscal year. The USPFO warehouse at Fort Harrison stocks over 8,800 items for National Guard usage. The receipt of all modern items of military equipment required for training has been delayed because of higher priority to Regular Army units. We did, however, receive the following new model, major items of equipment during the past fiscal year:

51 each M113 Carrier, Personnel, full tracked.

18 each M551 Armored Reconnaissance Vehicle.

68 each M60 Main Battle Tanks

2 each M60 Armored Vehicle Launch Bridge

* 6 each M577 Carrier Tracked, Command

* scheduled for receipt in September 1974.

2 each Radios AN/VRC-49

Some of the major supply and equipment problems in the Montana National Guard include:

a. Shortages of the new family radios, and installation and mounting kits for same.

b. Non-availability of RED EYE missile training equipment, and ground surveillance radar training equipment.

c. Non-availability of authorized Tank Recovery Vehicles (M88s and M578).

d. The authorized truck, 5 ton and above continue to be in short supply and our units are using the M211 - 2½ ton truck as a substitute item.

Equipment shortages and lack of adequate Federal funding are not unique to the State of Montana. Most states have the same type equipment shortages. The National Guard Bureau is aware of these problems and is continually working with Department of Army to update the National Guard's equipment assets.

MAINTENANCE:

The Army Maintenance Management System (TAMMS) has been developed and refined toward the goal of providing the local commander with the maximum amount of operable equipment at all times. The Montana Army National Guard, operating under this precept, has developed a State-wide plan to achieve this goal. This plan includes the segregation of all equipment maintenance problems into four levels, i.e., Organizational, Direct Support, General Support and Depot Maintenance. When the problem is isolated, it is assigned to one of these levels, and corrective action is taken. Regardless of the scope of the problem, the responsibility for all maintenance remains with the commander.

To comply with the provisions of the Army System of Maintenance and to attain the highest unit and logistics readiness posture, the Montana Army National Guard has implemented the following material maintenance program:

a. A Strong command preventive maintenance program at unit level during weekend training assemblies is emphasized.

b. The State has been divided into seven geographical maintenance areas. Each has a Civil Service technician-manned Organizational Maintenance Shop (OMS) that provides back-up organizational maintenance which is beyond the capability of the unit (driver, operator or crew) as well as performing through periodic organizational maintenance service on all assigned federal equipment. Organizational Maintenance Shops are located at Kalispell, Missoula, Helena, Culbertson, Bozeman, Billings, and Chinook. Operation of these shops is a command function with technical guidance and assistance being furnished through the State Maintenance Office at Helena.

c. A Civil Service technician-manned Combined Support Maintenance Shop (CSMS) located at Fort Harrison, Helena, Montana supports the higher level of maintenance (direct support and general support) required by all organic units, the seven Organizational Maintenance Shops and the Weekend Training Equipment Pool. The MT ARNG does not have a depot maintenance capability for surface equipment. This category of maintenance is handled at Active Army installations.

d. The new concept of increased readiness of the Army National Guard changed the National Guard maintenance picture from that of the two week, once a year training equipment serviceability commitment to a year around combat serviceability requirement. During the past year many items of old

and/or obsolete equipment were replaced with more modern equipment. The Armored Cavalry Regiment was issued the M60 Tank and M551 Sheridan Armored Reconnaissance Vehicle in June of 1974, and the older M48 Tanks were shipped to other States. The newer and more sophisticated equipment will create problems in the maintenance field. These problems will be alleviated by additional training for maintenance personnel at Army service schools and by "on-the-job" training in Montana. The new equipment has already given the MT ARNG an improved readiness posture and a higher training level capability. Planned training objective for the current year will certainly upgrade the overall mobilization readiness of the MT ARNG.

FEDERAL FUNDS EXPENDED IN SUPPORT OF THE

MONTANA ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

	<u>FISCAL YEAR 1974</u>
Salaries	
Army Technicians (Civilian)	\$2,938,975
Military Personnel	
Training Assemblies (Drill)	1,800,821
Service Schools	398,006
Annual Training	991,804
Travel	
Civilian Personnel	48,490
Military Personnel	136,335
Fuels and Lubricants	177,556
Construction and Facilities	48,717
Miscellaneous Operating Supplies	41,288
Equipment	230,894
Maintenance and Repairs and Parts	339,287
Transportation of Supplies	147,028
Subsistence, Unit Training and Annual Training	94,224
Operation and Repair of Facilities	40,196
Uniform and Clothing	
Enlisted Personnel	131,230
Officer Personnel	5,500
Communication Services	9,103
Service Contracts	81,096
Medical Care	91,780
ADP Costs	27,284
Special Training & Recruiting Expenses	144,541
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TOTAL EXPENDITURES	7,924,155



APPENDIX "B" AIR NATIONAL GUARD

Following is a summary of actions and accomplishments by the Consolidated Base Personnel Office, Montana ANG, during FY 74.

The Unit Detail Listing (UDL) was changed and/or reorganized on 10 Oct 74, 16 Feb 74, and 25 Jun 74. The Feb 74 reorganization raised the unit's authorized strength from 970 to 1005, and the Jun 74 change added 2 more for a total of 1007. At the end of the FY the NGB had informed the unit that the total authorized strength would be decreased to 951 in July 1974. The fiscal year then ended with an 86.2% assigned unit strength, with a programmed 91% beginning the new FY.

During the FY there were 132 personnel enlisted in this Fighter Interceptor Group. 104 were prior service and 28 were non-prior service personnel. During the FY there were 82 reenlistments, 42 were Air Technicians; 23 were career airmen who had reenlisted one or more times in the past, and 17 were first-term reenlistments. The overall reenlistment rate was 62%.

Discharges during the FY totaled 164. The total of ANG officers in the State increased by 1 to 89 and the number of female members increased from 15 to 20.

One full-time recruiter was assigned during the FY and he made numerous trips out of town and into areas serviced by the 120th Ftr Intcp Group in order to enlist personnel into the organization. Air National Guard literature, pamphlets & advertising has been set up in many strategic location to afford maximum exposure to all possible eligible members. A booth at the North Montana State Fair, held in Great Falls during the summer, was also operated.

The Advanced Personnel Data System (APDS) was not a complete success during this FY due to a great deal of equipment failure with the Burroughs TC521 remote device and also due to limited on-line time to the B-3500 Computer at Malmstrom AFB. This problem still existed at the end of the FY and action was still pending from the NGB, the Burroughs Corporation, and Mountain Bell Telephone Company.

There continues to be a record number of airmen completing their correspondence courses. The total advanced and professional courses completed numbered 265 for the FY. In the officer professional course program, 19 were completed.

In the pilot training area, 2 officers successfully completed the Air Force & ADC training for the F106 aircraft.

Once again the organization enjoyed a successful year for the home station training program in that 247 airmen were upgraded in their AFSC. In addition, 15 airmen graduated from a formal technical school. To assist in measuring individual skill progression, 36 airmen were administered, and successfully completed, the Apprentice Knowledge Test. The unit test pass-rate for the year was 88.8%.

AIR TECHNICIAN PROGRAM:

The mission requirements of the F-106 aircraft continues to have considerable impact on Air Technician manning and requirements for recruitment and placement of highly trained personnel. Due to a very effective merit promotion and hiring programs, placement continued through FY74 with very minor problems. FY 74 started with 389 personnel and reached a peak of 425 personnel in July 1974. The average base salary for technicians was \$11,100.00.

Personnel Services had several major projects during FY 74 caused by Health Insurance changes and a complete change in Security Mutual Life Insurance and a partial change in NGAUS insurance. Numerous changes continue to be made by the National Guard Bureau to the Technician Manning Document resulting in a flow of paperwork to update records and personnel.

Classification of positions continued throughout the FY with many Classification Appeals being filed with the National Guard Bureau and in turn to the Civil Service Commission resulting in the upgrading of seven positions.

Activity increased in the area of Incentive Awards and performance evaluations through improvement of the respective program.

Personnel have been made aware of Civil Service Training Courses offered by the Regional Training Center in Denver, Colorado resulting in higher enrollment during FY 74.

Communications continued at a high level between Management and Labor during the FY resulting in the absence of any major Labor-Management problems.

OPERATIONS AND TRAINING

ANNUAL TRAINING:

The performance of 15 days active duty for training is required of all members each fiscal year. The 120th Fighter Interceptor Group allows members to perform these duty days throughout the year. They may perform tours of duty of one day at a time but usually a tour of at least 5 consecutive days is required by the Squadron Commanders and Supervisors.

The purpose of the year-round Annual Training program is to (1) allow more specialized attention to the training of an individual and (2) provide additional manpower to support the base on a day to day basis.

The year-round Annual Training program has been advantageous as it has allowed the unit the option of having personnel perform duty during periods of peak workload such as special exercises, projects requiring additional manpower not normally available, and to replace full time technician personnel while they were away on special assignments at other bases. This program also allows members to better fit the required 15 days of duty into their civilian employment status. Members employed in seasonal civilian jobs have benefited and their retention as members is enhanced.

Annual Training mandays performed:

Officer	1,193
Airmen	12,488

The authorization to perform additional annual training (duty performed over the required 15 days) was utilized by the unit to good advantage for training and mission accomplishment. Additional annual training days performed:

Officer	86
Airmen	970

UNIT TRAINING ASSEMBLIES

One weekend each month is scheduled for the performance of unit training assemblies (UTA's). These are 4 hour periods - two held on Saturday and two on Sunday. Normally the first weekend of each month is scheduled. All members who attend receive one day's military pay for each 4 hour period. If absent and excused by their commander, members may perform a make-up period called Equivalent Training (EQT). This EQT must be performed within the same fiscal quarter. Some degree of flexibility is allowed to members and supervisors in performing UTA's to the mutual advantage of the member and the unit. By performing EQT for 2 months of UTA's in conjunction with the scheduled UTA of the third month - duty could be performed for 6 consecutive days which would measurably contribute to workload accomplishment. Training assembly attendance rate for the year was 97.3%. UTA periods performed were as follows:

Officer	3,976
Airmen	38,302

FLYING TRAINING PERIODS:

Aircrew personnel (pilots and flight engineers) are authorized to perform periods of at least 4 hours of duty during which they must perform a flight. For each period an aircrewman is paid one day's pay. A maximum of 36 periods are authorized annually. The following flying training periods (FTP's) were performed during the year:

Officer	1,259
Airmen	80

SPECIAL TRAINING:

Personnel may be ordered to perform active duty for training for tours of varying lengths to support qualification training, participation in operational training exercises, attendance at conferences and workshops, perform special tours of duty at National Guard Bureau, Wash. D.C., and for such activities as participation in competitive events and ferrying of aircraft from one unit to another. Also, Special Training (ST) mandays have been used to support full time recruiters and to perform ADC alert in order to insure a continuous and uninterrupted air defense posture in the geographical area.

There were 360 days used for the full time recruiter and 2560 days performed by pilots supporting the ADC alert. Other ST mandays totaled 1036 officer and 882 airmen.

AIRCRAFT, FLYING AND SAFETY:

The 120th FIGp was in a combat ready status throughout the entire year of fiscal year 1975. During this time period an average of 34 pilots maintained currency in the unit equipped aircraft, the F-106 and an average of 10 pilots maintained currency in the support aircraft, the T-33 and T-29. An operational readiness inspection conducted by Aerospace Defense Command was successfully completed by the 120th FIGp in November 1973. The unit provided F-106 aircraft for air defense alert, 24 hours a day during all of fiscal year 1974. The unit also deployed all of its F-106 aircraft to Tyndall AFB, Florida, during the year to complete live firing missions against drone aircraft over the Gulf of Mexico. In May of 1974 the 120th FIGp qualified to participate in the William Tell world wide weapons meet to be held in October 1974 at Tyndall AFB, Florida. In order to qualify the unit was evaluated against seven regular Air Force F-106 units and three other National Guard F-106 units. Three F-106 units were selected, the 120th FIGp and two regular Air Force units.

A total of 5,541.3 flying hours were accomplished by the Montana ANG during fiscal year 1974. A breakdown by aircraft type follows:

F-106	4536.5
T-33	611.6
T-29	393.2

The 120th FIGp suffered two major accidents in fiscal year 1974. In July of 1973 a pilot lost control of an F-106 while practicing a high altitude snap-up maneuver and was forced to eject from the aircraft. Only minor cuts and bruises were sustained by the pilot during ejection sequence and parachute landing. In May of 1974 two F-106 aircraft collided after a formation landing after the landing gear of one aircraft failed, causing it to veer into the other aircraft. Both aircraft were substantially damaged but are repairable. Both pilots exited their aircraft, one without injury and the other received only minor cuts and bruises.

CIVIL ENGINEERING

Maintenance and repair of Air National Guard real property facilities played a major role in Civil Engineering activities. The Air Guard is responsible for \$7,918,000.00 worth of real property that includes building structures, various utilities and pavements. A new missile assembly and checkout storage facility, at a cost of \$300,000.00, was under construction and due to be completed in September 1974. Four other major construction projects were in various stages of design. They are:

<u>Title</u>	<u>Est Project Cost</u>
Aircraft Shelters	\$348,000.00
Composite Automotive Maint. Facility	\$600,000.00
Power Check Pad w/Noise Suppressor	\$190,000.00
Composite Maintenance Facility	\$510,000.00

The Civil Engineering Prime BEEF "R" (recovery) team was converted to a "C/F" (contingency/flyaway) team. The team is to be ready for deployment upon 28 hours notice to any place in the world. In July the team deployed to Kincheloe AFB, Michigan, where they remodeled some facilities. The team deployed for 3 days in August to Meadow Creek landing strip near Spotted Bear. This deployment was in coordination with the U.S. Forest Service and the Army National Guard in Helena. The team performed maintenance on the landing strip for the purpose of training personnel and exercising equipment.

The crash Fire Section operates 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. In November an agreement for joint participation in the fire protection of Great Falls International Airport was entered into with the Airport Authority. Three civilian firemen were hired by the airport to augment the eleven air technician firemen in support of this agreement. Airport firemen and equipment now operate from the Air Guard facility and are under the direct supervision of the Air Guard fire chief.

The 2nd Annual Airport Crash Fire/Rescue School was held in October 1973 at the Air Guard facility. The school was jointly sponsored by the Department of Intergovernmental Relations, Aeronautics Division, and the Montana Air National Guard. Sixty-two students from Montana, Wyoming and Oregon were in attendance.

Formal training was obtained for 10 air technician personnel at Chanute AFB, Illinois. The fire chief and one shift chief attended the International Fire Department Instructors Conference in Memphis, Tennessee. The Base Civil Engineer and three Civil Engineering personnel attended the Air Civil Engineers Association Conference in Colorado Springs.

LOGISTICS

The second year in support of the F106 weapon system and third year with the Univac 1050-II Standard Base Supply System shows us to be coming of age. We have received our second remote for access to the Malmstrom AFB computer and this has smoothed out the supply operation considerably. We have been more fortunate than most ANG units with computer reliability. The 1050-II Univac computer at Malmstrom was on line 80% of the FY. By using established Post-Post procedures we were able to stay up with the workload.

We have enjoyed a most favorable NORS position during FY 74; the best in ADC. This was accomplished through aggressive actions by both Supply and Maintenance personnel. Quality maintenance and self-help lowered the demands on supply and enabled us to concentrate on the more serious support problems. The loss of the War Reserve Spares Kit (WRSK) in June 1974 will affect our stockage position next FY. The regular USAF F106 units still have a WRSK under a different terminology. The end result is loss of priority to request stock from depots. This puts all ANG F106 units in a non-competitive position for maintaining a favorable NORS rate with the regulars.

Advent of the Power Upgrade Program (PUP), will cause some extra effort to receive the needed spares in a timely manner. Five aircraft are programmed to be modified locally. A project manager has been assigned and we will monitor the program closely. Adequate spares are not available and all efforts will be expended to get the needed parts on hand for the Montana F-106's.

POL fuel reporting (JP-4) was mechanized during FY 1974. It is too early to determine if the system is completely satisfactory to the ANG. Increases in price of JP-4 has turned the POL branch into a two million dollar a year business. A third man was authorized to the branch but man months are not available for hiring. This slot was authorized to take care of the additional quality control procedures in JP-4 and LOX, made mandatory by revisions to technical orders and safety publications.

MAINTENANCE

The 120th Consolidated Aircraft Maintenance Squadron (CAMRON) maintains all aircraft and support equipment for the 120th Fighter Interceptor Group (FIGp). This was done with 244 full time air technician personnel and with assistance from 156 additional guardsmen when they were on duty status.

The aircraft inventory remained constant during the entire 1974 fiscal year. This unit possess 18 F-106A/B, 3 T-33A and 1 T-29 aircraft. The flying time for this period was: 4536.5 hours for F-106A/B, 611.6 for T-33, and 393.6 hours for T-29D. The flying time for fiscal year 1974 was approximately 10% below that of 1973; this is attributed to the energy crisis. The unit was grounded for a three-week period during Dec-Jan, and after the grounding was lifted, fuel allocations were cut back for the remainder of the fiscal year, due to the energy crisis.

In addition to aircraft, this squadron maintained 145 pieces of powered aero-space ground equipment (AGE) and approximately 300 pieces of non-powered AGE.

The maintenance squadron also maintains all the motor vehicles. The number for fiscal year 1974 was 107 vehicles of various types, such as crash/fire, snow removal, construction and special purpose. Vehicles are rated on equivalency of one equivalent unit for a sedan; the 107 vehicles, therefore, have equivalency rating of 259 sedans.

One statement would probably summarize the activities of maintenance squadron for fiscal year 1974: "This was the year the 120th CAMRON received professional status equal to that of Air Force active duty units". Listed below are some of the events that were accomplished to receive this status.

1. Aircraft weapon firing at Tyndall Air Force Base, Florida, 2 weeks in October - excellent results.

2. Operational Readiness Inspection, Inspector General, Capability Inspection, early November. Results were: CI-OUTSTANDING, ORI-SATISFACTORY, IG-SATISFACTORY.

3. Participated in William Tell Competition in May. The 120th FIGp was the only F-106 equipped Air Guard unit invited to compete. This unit, in competition with all active Air Force F-106 units was one of three winners, thus were invited to participate in the world-wide shootoff for Air Defense Command aircraft, involving both Canada and the United States, in the fall of 1975.

Late in fiscal year 1974, the CAMRON Squadron began making preparation for the "Power Upgrade Program" (PUP) which will be completed during fiscal year 1975. This squadron supplied twelve people to the Florida Air National Guard base at Jacksonville, Florida in mid-May to establish and manage the start of this modification for National Guard aircraft. The fact that the National Guard Bureau called upon this unit to perform this task is proof that we have "arrived".

FINANCIAL

Some financially oriented comments related to FY 74 operations are as follows:

a. The FY was begun with 399 air technicians allocated and a projected dollar requirement of over four million dollars.

b. Locally funded supplies to cover aircraft parts approached \$615,000.00. This represents a terrific workload in the supply area to procure, stock and account for these parts. This does not include costs of major aircraft spares which are centrally funded at Air Force supply depts.

c. Montana ANG officers and airmen performed a total of over 61,000 military training and operational support mandays during fiscal year 1973 with military costs approaching 1.75 million dollars.

FEDERAL FUNDS EXPENDED IN SUPPORT OF THE
MONTANA AIR NATIONAL GUARD

FISCAL YEAR 1974

Salaries	
Air Technicians (Civilian)	\$4,859,017.00
Military Personnel	
Unit Training Assemblies	862,356.00
Technical Training Schools	152,497.00
Annual Training	379,684.00
Special Training	98,352.00
ADC Alert	133,089.00
Travel	
Civilian Personnel	54,208.00
Military Personnel	65,464.00
Fuels and Lubricants	
Ground Fuel	44,484.00
Aircraft Fuel	682,175.00
Construction of Facilities	401,218.00
Operating Supplies, Materials and Parts	613,999.00
Equipment	19,228.00
Transportation of Supplies	10,990.00
Contractual Maintenance	14,848.00
Subsistence	
Unit Training Assemblies	16,075.00
Annual Training	4,849.00
Uniforms	
Officers	2,100.00
Airmen	34,524.00
Operation & Maintenance Agreement	
Custodial Salaries	50,943.00
Supplies & Materials	19,722.00
Communications	6,776.00
Utilities	62,337.00
Rental of IBM & Communications Equipment	<u>32,299.00</u>
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$8,621,234.00

CIVIL DEFENSE DIVISION



ACHIEVEMENTS:

1. Have provided for the survival, relief and protection of Montana's population in the event of a disaster.
2. Processed 1,467 Fuel Hardship Cases which resulted in the allocation of 3,806,614 gallons of petroleum products from November 1973 through June 1974.
3. Supplied Excess and surplus property to all political subdivisions when obtainable to increase their readiness capabilities and resources during an emergency.
4. Acted as disbursing officer for DCPA in providing Federal Financial Assistance to 54 counties and 2 other State Departments besides the State Civil Defense Agency.
5. Provided shelter surveys in 23 counties and 4 Air Force Stations; Expedient shelter surveys in 5 counties; Shelter program records which are current; Community Shelter Plans completed and maintained for all counties; Advisory services to architects and building owners; Technical support and training to local directors and government officials; and Provided one prototype Crisis Relocation Plan out of 9 throughout the United States.
6. Provided radiological training programs which upgraded radiological monitors and reporting systems; collected, inspected and serviced all Civil Defense radiological instruments throughout the State.
7. Provided Districts 1, 2 and 6 with District Radio Amateur Civil Emergency two-meter systems; Assisted Bureau of Communications in completion of a communications study for the entire State of Montana; Furnished 60 mobile radios given us by Mountain Bell and distributed them to RACES operators throughout the State; Completed warning and communications studies in 6 counties; and installed three (3) new NAWAS points.
8. Conducted 6 On-Site Assistance Programs.
9. Continued our support to local subdivisions by training personnel in Civil Defense Management and Radiological Defense Courses; placed Civil Preparedness in all curriculums in the schools in Montana.
10. Conducted and supported the Governor's Public Official Conference; Business and Industry Conferences to support On-Site Assistance counties; and arranged advanced level seminars for directors and local officials.
11. Completed or updated 12 county local operational plans.
12. Assisted in 10 county emergency medical exercises.

13. Provided news and information on a day-to-day basis during emergency periods to the State populace.

14. Were instrumental in obtaining a Presidential Declaration for the January floods that covered the northwestern part of our State; assisted in establishing a one-stop Disaster Station; and have aided stricken counties in obtaining Federal Disaster Assistance.

15. Have started a Natural Disaster Response Plan which will provide Montana with comprehensive disaster preparedness plans and practicable preparedness programs against major disasters and for relief and assistance for individuals, businesses, institutions and local governments suffering losses as the result of a major disaster.

16. Have recruited several MOBDES personnel to provide technical military assistance to Civil Defense operations throughout the State of Montana.

FEDERAL FUNDS EXPENDED IN SUPPORT OF THE
CIVIL DEFENSE COORDINATION PROGRAM

FISCAL YEAR 1974

SAALARIES

Coordination	\$69,103
Shelter Development	36,718
Calibration & Maintenance	25,576
Fuel Allocation	6,777
Natural Disaster Response	1,824

TRAVEL

19,045

OPERATING SUPPLIES, MATERIAL & PARTS

1,837

RENTALS

Copy Machine	420
Car Rentals	765

SERVICE CONTRACTS

Communications	4,964
Janitorial	117
Data Processing	126
Clipping Service	90
Insurance	93

OTHER EXPENSE

Pro-Rata Charge	1,191
Dues, Subscriptions	352
Merit System	376

REPAIRS & MAINTENANCE

Office Equipment	75
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OFFICE EQUIPMENT

90

TOTAL FEDERAL REVENUE \$169,539

Federal Grant & Aid to Local Subdivisions	\$470,178
Federal Disaster Assistance to Local Subdivisions	<u>\$416,559</u>

\$1,056,276

Excess Property Original acquisition cost donated to the State of Montana	\$409,262
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Surplus Property-Original acquisition cost	\$554,000
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